

The Intelligencer

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

Entered as the Lexington postoffice as
second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

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It is Doctor Folk now. Westminster College conferred the degree of LL. D. on the governor Tuesday.

The latest census of the City of New York shows that it has as many inhabitants as the rest of the state, 4,014,304.

The State University has resolved to play no more football games with the Haskell Indians. The proper time was selected for forming this resolution. M. S. U. beat the Indians this year.

If there were any reason for believing that the adulation of Roosevelt by the Kansas City Star is sincere, the public would have occasion for feeling the profoundest sympathy for both of the parties at interest.

The success of the republicans in Missouri last year is encouraging many of them to fix their eyes on the governorship three years hence. Hadley, Walter S. Dickey, Swaeger, and Saeger are the ones most prominently mentioned.

The fund for the erection of a monument to Eugene Field now amounts to about \$800. The children of the public schools are raising the money and eventually a monument will be erected on the University grounds in Columbia to the "Patron Saint of Childhood."

The New York World is sending out a little book giving a history of that publication and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch under the management of Joseph Pulitzer. There may be a few more unscrupulous newspapers, but there are probably none more successful financially.

The naval board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, has recommended the building of eighteen new war vessels, three of the largest type of battleship and the rest of smaller craft. The recommendations are proposed to be in line with the lessons of the Russo Japanese war.

The Japanese have floated the Varlog and added it to the imperial navy. Japan has the easiest, cheapest and most rapid naval programme of the nations. Whenever a war ship is wanted all that has to be done is to pump out a sunken Russian vessel lying around most anywhere in convenient places.

Too little that is reliable is known of the revolution now in progress in Russia to justify speculation. Certain it is that if the people intentionally postponed the revolution until the war with Japan was over, the patriotism and spirit thus shown must be taken as a favorable indication as to their fitness for self-government.

It will be a year next Tuesday since the republican landslide in Missouri. For nearly a year the republicans have had access to "the books" and it is presumed that they are making satisfactory progress in tracing the "looted" school funds. They have probably located by this time that "\$11,000,000 steel" which they used to talk about so much.

With the lowest tax rate of any state in the union and one of the largest school funds, it is about time for the people of Missouri to turn their intention to the subject of public roads. In most of the southern states the maintenance of public roads is exclusively a concern of the counties, some of the northern states have considered the subject as a proper object of state activity with very satisfactory results.

It is reported that Judge James D. Barnett of the eleventh judicial circuit, in a well considered case, which was argued by Game Warden Rhodes and his special attorney, decided that the Wainwright game law does not require a man to take out license to hunt in his own county. If this be true and if the higher courts sustain Judge Barnett, there will be just a few more than seven hundred sportsmen in this county who will sigh for the dollar and fifteen cents which they have parted with unnecessarily. It would be interesting to know how many licenses have been taken out in the state of Missouri. All of this license money goes to the warden and his deputies.

STATISTICS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

Democrats are permitting themselves to get rattled over repeated and malicious perversions of the truth in regard to the state of the party in Missouri and the prospects of the future. There is no evidence of growth in the republican party in Missouri beyond the normal growth from increase of population. The following Missouri statistics ought to be of interest:

Population 1890.....	2,679,184
Population 1900.....	3,108,665
Population 1904 (estimated).....	3,500,000
The vote polled in 1900 for,	
Bryan.....	351,922
McKinley.....	314,092
Total.....	666,014
Dockery.....	350,045
Flory.....	317,905
Total.....	667,950
The vote polled in 1904 for,	
Parker.....	296,312
Roosevelt.....	321,449
Total.....	617,761
Folk.....	326,652
Walbridge.....	296,552
Total.....	623,204

It will be seen that instead of there being 75,000 more votes polled in 1904 than in 1900, as should have been the case from increase of population, there were actually 48,253 fewer votes polled than in 1900, if comparison be made of the presidential vote or 44,746 fewer, if comparison be made of the gubernatorial vote. If half of the new population in Missouri is republican, Roosevelt should have polled at least 25,000 more votes than he did. It will be seen that Parker in 1904 fell 55,610 votes short of Bryan in 1900 and 53,733 votes short of Dockery in 1900. And while Roosevelt beat Parker by 25,137 votes, he still fell short of Bryan's vote in 1900 by 30,473. Folk, who ran more than 25,000 votes ahead of his ticket and beat Walbridge by 30,100, fell short of the Bryan vote of four years before by 25,270 and fell short Dockery's vote of four years before by 23,393. And while Roosevelt's vote exceeded McKinley's by 7,356 when it should have exceeded it by at least 30,000, owing to increase of population, Walbridge's vote fell short of Flory's by 21,353. The figures of the two elections give no credit to the notion of republican gains but they do show a marked democratic loss. And the same thing is shown in practically all the other states. The people throughout the country felt no interest in the Parker-Guffey-Belmont stripe of democracy and they stayed at home. Take the list of states alphabetically and it will be found that without any corresponding gain to the republican vote the democratic vote fell off in round numbers as follows: Alabama, 16,000; Arkansas, 17,000; California, 35,000; Colorado, 24,000; Connecticut, 2,000; or skipping the smaller states, Illinois, 170,000; Indiana, 38,000; Kansas, 78,000; Iowa, 60,000; Michigan, 77,000; Pennsylvania, 89,000; Texas, 100,000; Ohio, 130,000; Wisconsin, 35,000. In some of these states there were marked republican losses and in none of them were the republican gains greater than might be expected from increase of population. Roosevelt's total vote in the United States exceeded McKinley's of four years before by 384,232—rather below a reasonable gain according to increase of population. Parker's total vote in the United States fell below Bryan's vote of four years before by 1,292,007, when it ought to have exceeded Bryan's vote, according to increase of population by 500,000.

Parker's unpopularity was no greater in Missouri than in all the other states, except his own. The party throughout the country was paralyzed by the triumph of the reactionists at St. Louis. Missouri democracy is all right, if local differences are not allowed to grow into feuds. Missouri is a democratic state by 50,000 votes and unless there is some gross party mismanagement there ought to be no serious troubles in the near future. The democrats are permitting themselves to be demoralized by such false friends as the Kansas City Star. There has never been a word of truth in any of its election comments.

The intimate connection between the great insurance companies and the republican party has seemed to blot the interest in the proposition of federal supervision of insurance. It seems very likely that under federal supervision the companies might be even more liberal contributors to campaign funds.

Confidence in the president's freight rate suggestions would be greater if it were not for the danger of such a commission becoming a political machine. As a collector of campaign contributions such a commission would surpass anything else in existence. And there has been nothing in the career of President Roosevelt to warrant the belief that the commission might not be turned to partisan uses. The president appointed his private secretary to the department of commerce and then had him made chairman of the republican national committee. The insurance companies' contributions to Mr. Cortelyou, whether as chairman of the republican national committee or secretary of commerce have not served to lower him in the president's estimation. He still continues to be cherished along with Paul Morton, Payne, Loomis and the other shady characters of the present administration.

Secretary Taft's much heralded speech in Ohio last week was chiefly devoted to warning the people that the democrats would be likely to return to Bryan or "Bryanism" and that it behooved the republicans to do something in the way of railway rate regulation by way of stealing democratic thunder. There is nothing that the republicans fear so much as democratic return to Bryan or "Bryanism." Bryan polled 130,000 more votes in Ohio in 1900 than Parker did in 1904. The democrats generally have had enough of "conservatism."

The satisfaction with which the proclamation of the Czar of Russia was at first received declined rapidly as the people came to realize the deceptiveness of it. It is said that no measures can be introduced by the parliament except such as have been submitted to it by the Czar's cabinet. This cabinet is appointed by the Czar and not elected by the parliament. It may turn out that the concession of the Czar will lead to greater demands upon the part of the people and increased acts of violence.

The people of New England have become much interested in free trade in certain raw materials, particularly leather and hides. The people of Pennsylvania are interested in free trade in iron ore. The people of the South are changing base and all becoming opposed to free trade in raw materials without free trade in manufactured product, for the South is producer of little but raw material and is a vast consumer of manufactured products. The difficulties of tariff reform become greater all the time.

Although it has been a month since the invitation to the Warner banquet was sent to Thos. K. Niedringhaus, no answer has yet been received. And yet it would hardly be safe for the democrats to take too much comfort in the family troubles of the republicans. Our republican brethren have a little way of making up on short notice and all getting together around the family table.

Odessa Democrat: "Back to Arady," by Rev. Frank W. Allen, is now on sale in this city. Rev. Allen is the pastor of the Odessa Christian church and a young man of much literary ability. Five thousand copies of this book have been printed by Herbert B. Turner & Co., of Boston. The cover design is very pretty and attractive, while the pages are of high-class book paper. The book is nicely gotten up throughout and contains a most beautiful Kentucky love story.

NEURALGIA PAINS. Rheumatism, lumbago and sciatic pains yield to the penetrating influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment.

It penetrates to the nerves and bone and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body, and effect some wonderful cures. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by Crenshaw & Young 114ml

Odessa Democrat: The Odessa Cannery shut down last Saturday after a most successful season. Twenty-three car loads of tomatoes were put up and eighty wagon loads of pumpkins were brought in from the farms around Odessa and canned, making 33,000 cans of pumpkins, or two and one-half car loads. Nothing but Odessa tomatoes and pumpkins should be used by the people of Odessa this winter.

A Cough Syrup which drives a cold out of the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels is offered in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Clears the throat, strengthens the lungs and bronchial tubes. The mother's friend and the children's favorite. Best for croup, whooping-cough, etc. Sold by Crenshaw & Young, 114ml

SCIENCE AT SHOOT RANGE

"Cat's Puffs" of Wind Make Accurate Marksmanship Impossible Unless Gunner Is Clever.

With a wind switching like a fish's tail, now from the right and now from the left, one minute beating the bullet down into the grass and the next swinging around to the rear and blowing it over the target, with changing lights and a tantalizing mirage in which the target blurs and dances and swims like a live thing, the man who keeps on his target and runs up a good score must rely on more than native skill and a clear eye, says Outing. Your guardsmen keeps by his side a leather case, stocked as well as that of a country surgeon, and he uses barometer, thermometer and micrometer constantly. Good eyesight, good nerves with which to hold a rifle immobile and sights aligned on the bull, are but the foundations of good shooting. The expert knows to a nicety the almost imperceptible pressure of the forefinger that will release the sear notch and launch the bullet when both brain and finger are ready. He keeps his rifle clean as his watch and with blackened sights that baffle deceptive side-lights. He uses a peep sight that is mathematically correct, consults elements and instruments unceasingly, raises his sight a hair's breadth by a delicate micrometer, changes his shot in inches by moving his wind gauge a line breadth to one side, brings to his natural ability to hold his sights on the mark the leverage of his rifle sling—a valuable and serviceable adjunct officially ignored until this year by the firing regulations of the regular services—and from the written records of weeks finds the elevation for his sighting shot. His score-book shows the conditions of weather and light, record of barometer and thermometer, position of the range flags and the hand of the windcock dial, every change in elevation and wind, the maker and date of his ammunition, and the exact location of each shot on the target. It is true that in the field he would have but his rifle and ammunition, but the schooling of the range would undoubtedly help him to bring down his man where others buried their shots in the ground or futilely fired over the heads of the advancing groups. The rifeman who can with almost unerring certainty change his sight or so alter his hold that a hit in the upper right hand corner of a target more than half a mile away, will on the next trial be a bulls-eye, is the man who can most successfully aid his comrades on the firing line.

San Jose, Cal., Lady Has Distinction of Being Only One of Her Kind in the Country. To play the violin is the accomplishment of hundreds of young women, but few have constructed the beloved instrument from which such wonderful melody can be obtained, says the Philadelphia Press. Miss Grace Barstow, of San Jose, Cal., has the unique distinction of being the only woman violin maker in America, if not in the world, and, moreover, she is a noted performer on the instruments of her own making. Possessing a fitting environment and intelligent sympathy, when her desire to make a violin became known, Miss Barstow's family gave her every encouragement, and sent to Germany for the necessary woods. Altogether six violins have been completed by her, each one a noted improvement on preceding effort, until the last instrument is said by experts to possess a delightfully rich and brilliant tone. Miss Barstow has shown considerable inventive genius in constructing her violins, successfully experimenting with the native redwood as a base bar, and will use more of that wood in her next violin.

Obtained from Spiders. Thread made from the spider's lighter and stronger than that which comes from the silkworm. In France there is a factory devoted to the manufacture of spider thread. The spiders are arranged in dozens before a reel, which withdraws the delicate threads, each spider yielding from 20 to 40 yards.

PIGEON TALES EXAGGERATE

Experiments in England Show That Birds Seldom Fly a Mile a Minute—Good Time in Race.

So many wild statements are made as to the speed of a carrier pigeon that it is interesting to learn how fast it can actually travel under the most favorable conditions. On a recent Saturday between 200,000 and 300,000 birds were tossed in competitions in various parts of the country, and some thousands of these feathered athletes raced to London from Retford and Branton, journeys of 127 and 115 miles respectively. The conditions were ideal, the weather was beautifully clear and a fresh wind was blowing to help the birds on their way; and yet under such favorable circumstances few of the birds attained a speed of a mile a minute, which in these days of quick locomotion is beginning to be considered comparatively slow, relates London Tit-Bits.

Better times were made not long ago when 1,000 pigeons were tossed at Templecombe to race to London. Assisted by a south west wind, they traveled so rapidly that many of them had reached their coles some time before their owners even thought of looking for them. One bird actually covered 108 miles in 94 minutes, maintaining through the long journey a speed of nearly 69 miles an hour; another did equally well by traveling to Chelsea at the average rate of 2,018 yards a minute; while one bird out of every ten exceeded 60 miles an hour.

A very remarkable journey, which illustrates the endurance and courage of a pigeon, was made some time ago by a bird called Silver Queen, belonging to a member of the Homing club of South Pittsburg. On August 7, 1900, this bird, with several others, was liberated from the roof of the Brown Palace hotel, Denver, in the presence of a large gathering of persons interested. The pigeons when released made several circles in the air; then all of them flew eastward. They were first heard of four days later, when a letter dated August 11 reached the Pittsburg club from Henry Homeyer, of Ziekrick county, South Dakota, saying that a carrier pigeon had arrived at his place that afternoon just after the last of several terrific hailstorms had cleared away. Mr. Homeyer fed and watered the bird, which, afterward identified as Silver Queen, resumed its flight as though quite refreshed.

Three weeks more passed, and as no further news of any one of the five birds was received they were given up as lost. But on September 6 Albert Greb, of Pittsburg, the owner of Silver Queen, while in his loft early in the morning was astonished to see his bird perch on the window sill. She had thus accomplished a flight of 1,700 miles within a period of 30 days, during which she passed through many most severe storms of hail, rain and wind.

Ancient Delhi. The city of Delhi, India, and what was formerly that city, was somewhat hoary with antiquity at the time America was discovered, its history dating back to a period about as much before, as the discovery of America dated after the Christian era. This is a statement comprised in a few words, but overpowering in its impressiveness, as one walks among the ruins of Old Delhi, and reflects upon its former grandeur and the generations, long centuries ago turned to dust, that have trodden these byways for a period reaching back 3,000 years, seeing the same planets, doubtless having much the same ambitions, and playing their little parts with the same exaggerated views of their own importance, as we, who follow them 30 centuries later.—From "Ancient Delhi," by W. D. Faris, in Four-Track News.

Caustic Critic. "There is no doubt in my mind that Hamlet was perfectly sane," "Yes," answered Mr. Stornington Barnes. "Hamlet was all right mentally. But I would not say as much for some of the actors who think they can play the part."—Washington Star.

Sure Sign. When a girl begins to criticize a young man's neckties he should prepare for the leap.

CLEAN FISH BY MACHINERY

Labor-Saving Devices in Use in a Great Northwest Cannery—Talk by Superintendent.

Hidden away among the warehouses and sheds on Railroad avenue south of Moran's shipyards is the only cannery in Seattle, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

In speaking of the work of the cannery, Superintendent E. B. Dutton said:

"This cannery was installed here more as an experiment than as a purely business proposition, but every one connected with it had full faith in its ultimate success. The short time that it has been running has demonstrated that it is one of the safest and best investments that could have been made; in fact, it has exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. Since the opening of the season we have been canning on an average of 30,000 fish daily, not counting a large number of halibut that were packed fresh.

"The run this year, although not as large as that of 1901, or the run of four years before that date, is very good. Last week we had more salmon than we could handle. We are confident that our season's pack will reach 60,000 cases. We employ about 100 people, but during the heavy run we have almost double that number. Most of our cannery hands are Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese make the best men for the delicate testing of the cans after they have been soldered and boiled. All our overseers are white men, and, of course, are old fishermen.

"Our new fish-cleaning machine is the latest addition to the plant. This machine is one of the most marvelous inventions I ever saw. It scales and cleans the fish and also cuts off the heads and fins and washes the body ready for the cans. From that machine they slide down a chute, where they are caught by another cleverly arranged mechanism that cuts them into pieces that just fit the cans. Another machine puts the pieces in the cans, and by means of an endless chain they are passed along to where the cans are automatically covered and soldered. From the time the fish is put in the cleaning machine it is never touched by the hand of any man. The use of machines insures perfect cleanliness."

ERRORS IN LORE OF CIGARS

White Ash No Test of Quality, Nor Dark Wrapper of Strength—Free Burner a Good One.

White ash upon a cigar has been popularly supposed to indicate the excellence of the weed, but, as a matter of fact, its only indication is of the presence of potash in the leaf, says the New York Herald.

Tobacco rich in chloride of sodium burns with imperfect combustion and with a dark ash. As value of a cigar is dependent on the freedom with which it burns, a white ash may be a rough test of excellence, but a cigar with dark ash, properly rolled, burns more evenly than one rich in potash but imperfectly made, at best the "white ash" is a rudimentary test.

A cigar which burns freely, a better cigar, no matter what grade of the leaf, than one which is rolled so tightly as to prevent free combustion, but the question of fragrance is another matter.

Another cigar fallacy is that a cigar in a black wrapper is necessarily a strong cigar. The wrapper weighs but one-tenth of the whole, and a cigar with a wrapper almost black may be a mild smoke, while one with a pale wrapper filled with imperfectly cured tobacco is often rank and unpleasant.

Height of French Soldiers.

Since the law of 1901 there has been no limit of height for a French soldier; dwarf or giant, all must serve. Before that time the limit was only five feet one inch. Yet the average height was not yet run down to that of Napoleon's "grande armee" in its last years and not long ago it was above that of the German army measured as a whole.

Every Time.

The man who makes hay while the sun shines is in a position to lend money to the fellow who writes poetry about it.